



General Assembly

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GENERALA/47/836
18 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISHForty-seventh session
Agenda item 17 (b)APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
AND OTHER APPOINTMENTSAppointment of members of the Committee on ContributionsReport of the Fifth Committee (Part I)Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 21st meeting, on 6 November 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/102) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1992.
2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/31) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 1993.
3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment to the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993, of Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia), Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia), Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania) and Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece).
4. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the candidates proposed by States from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. The result of the voting was as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	159
<u>Invalid ballots:</u>	1
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	158
<u>Abstentions:</u>	None
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	158
<u>Required majority:</u>	80
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz	113
Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruiz	106
Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni	69

5. Having obtained the required majority, Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) and Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruiz (Chile) were declared recommended for appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida
Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruiz
Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz
Mr. Peter Gregg
Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth
Mr. Dimitri Rallis.



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Agenda item 17 (b)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

Addendum

1. At its 48th meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/102/Add.1) concerning a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions that will arise as a result of the resignation of Mr. Jorge Duhalde.

2. Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina) was nominated by his Government to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Duhalde, that is, until 31 December 1993.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment of Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina) to the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni.



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Agenda item 17 (c)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 26th meeting, on 13 November 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/103) concerning the vacancy in the membership of the United Nations Board of Auditors that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of one of its members on 30 June 1993.
2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/32) containing the names of three officials nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1993.
3. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee was informed that the Government of Pakistan had decided to withdraw the candidature of the Auditor-General of Pakistan for appointment to the Board of Auditors.
4. The Fifth Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot one official from the candidates proposed by Member States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers: 143

Invalid ballots: 13

Number of valid ballots: 130

Abstentions: 1

Number of members voting: 129

Required majority: 65

Number of votes obtained:

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India 105

The Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines ... 24

5. Having obtained the required majority, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was declared recommended for appointment as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1993.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as a member of the United Nations Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1993.



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Agenda item 17 (d)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 21st meeting, on 6 November 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/104) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of three of its members on 31 December 1992.
2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/33), in which, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland), Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana) and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany) for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.
3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should confirm the appointment as members of the Investments Committee of Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland), Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana) and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany) for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Yves Oltramare

Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe

Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz.



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Agenda item 17 (e)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of members of the United Nations
Administrative Tribunal

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 18th meeting, on 3 November 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/105) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of two of its members on 31 December 1992.
2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/34) containing the names of two persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment to the Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.
3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993, of Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America) and Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman

Mr. Francis R. Spain



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Agenda item 17 (f)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of members of the International Civil
Service Commission

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 48th meeting, on 18 December 1992, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/47/106) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the International Civil Service Commission that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of five of its members on 31 December 1992.
2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/35) containing the names of persons nominated by their respective Governments or by organizations in the United Nations common system for appointment to the International Civil Service Commission, which included four persons for the two vacancies to be filled by candidates from the Group of African States, four persons for the two vacancies to be filled by candidates from the Group of Asian States and one person for the vacancy to be filled by a candidate from the Group of Eastern European States. The note by the Secretary-General further contained the list of candidates compiled by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the Commission's statute, for appointment as members of the Commission.
3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment of Mr. Valery F. Keniaykin to the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.
4. The Fifth Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the candidates proposed by States from the Group of African States. The result of the voting was as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	147
<u>Invalid ballots:</u>	None
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	147
<u>Abstentions:</u>	None
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	147
<u>Required majority:</u>	74
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Mr. Missoum Sbih	90
Mr. Ernest Rusita	73
Mr. Omar Sirry	68
Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel	57

5. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria) was declared recommended for appointment as member of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

6. The Committee then proceeded to a second ballot, which was restricted to the two candidates having obtained the largest number of votes, to fill the remaining vacancy. The result of the second ballot was as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	108
<u>Invalid ballots:</u>	2
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	106
<u>Abstentions:</u>	None
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	106
<u>Required majority:</u>	54
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Mr. Ernest Rusita	58
Mr. Omar Sirry	48

7. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda) was declared recommended for appointment as member of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

/...

8. The Fifth Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the candidates proposed by States from the Group of Asian States or by organizations in the United Nations common system. The result of the voting was as follows:

<u>Number of ballot papers:</u>	143
<u>Invalid ballots:</u>	1
<u>Number of valid ballots:</u>	142
<u>Abstentions:</u>	None
<u>Number of members voting:</u>	142
<u>Required majority:</u>	72
<u>Number of votes obtained:</u>	
Mr. Humayun Kabir	135
Mr. Mario D. Yango	126
Mr. Eugene Youkel	9
Mr. Aamir Ali	6

9. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh) and Mr. Mario D. Yango (Philippines) were declared recommended for appointment as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1993.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

10. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

Mr. Humayun Kabir
Mr. Valery F. Keniaykin
Mr. Ernest Rusita
Mr. Missoum Sbih
Mr. Mario D. Yango.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30 and 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to
the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the statement on the situation in Israel and the occupied territories made by the European Community and its member States in London and Brussels on 18 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Israel and the occupied
territories, issued by the European Community and its
member States on 18 December 1992

The European Community and its member States firmly condemn the Israeli decision to deport more than 400 Palestinians. They regret that the Israeli authorities failed to respond to the Presidency's appeal not to pursue the policy of deportations, which is a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and, in this case, an infringement of the sovereignty of Lebanon. They urge the Israeli authorities to allow the deportees to return immediately. Recent events underline the fact that the peace process is the only way to resolve the problems of the region. The European Community and its member States call upon all parties to redouble their efforts to negotiate a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement.



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23 December 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 36

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the representatives of
Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States
of America to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text of a joint statement issued by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America on 15 December 1992 on the occasion of the ceremony of national reconciliation held in San Salvador to celebrate the end of the first phase of the implementation of the Peace Agreements in El Salvador, with the culmination of the cessation of the armed conflict (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis Fernando JARAMILLO
Permanent Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of
Spain to the United Nations

(Signed) Antonio VILLEGAS
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Mexico
to the United Nations

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Permanent Representative of
Venezuela to the United Nations

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement issued on the occasion of the ceremony
on 15 December 1992 in San Salvador

The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela have served in the capacity of friends of the Salvadorian peace process since October 1990 at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Government of the United States of America has also provided its full support for the negotiation and implementation of the Peace Agreements in El Salvador. The Presidents of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela and the Prime Minister of Spain, and the Secretary of State of the United States of America participated on 16 January 1992 in the ceremony for the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), held in Mexico City, to demonstrate their full support for the Agreements.

The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America congratulate the Salvadorian parties and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the great progress made in the implementation of the Peace Agreements. Throughout the past year, the five Governments have worked with the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to this end.

On this important occasion, the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Venezuela and the United States of America reiterate their firm commitment to assist the Secretary-General and Salvadorian institutions and political and social forces in their efforts to ensure that the Salvadorian Peace Agreements are fully implemented and to promote the reconciliation and reconstruction of the country. The five Governments will continue their efforts to gain the support of the international community for the important process of national reconciliation and reconstruction in El Salvador, within the framework of the attainment of democracy, peace, stability and the development of all Central America.

San Salvador, 15 December 1992



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, continues to deteriorate at a very alarming pace as a result of increasingly repressive measures by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people there. This has been occurring parallel to Israel's mass deportation of Palestinian civilians on 17 December 1992. The Gaza Strip, in particular, has been devastated by a succession of violent acts committed by the Israeli military. In addition to the seven Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers in Gaza on 19 December 1992, as I informed you in my letter dated 21 December 1992, 1/ two young brothers, Mohammad Khamis Abdin and Esmail Khamis Abdin, ages 22 and 20, were killed by live ammunition on 23 December 1992 in Khan Yunis. Eighty Palestinian civilians were also wounded. Gaza has been under siege for a long time now, and this has resulted in severe shortages of foodstuffs, water and essential medicines. It has been reported that hunger has become widespread in the area.

1/ A/47/829-S/24997.

A/47/843
S/25016
English
Page 2

On another front we are following, with satisfaction, the steps that have been taken by Your Excellency to implement Security Council resolution 799 (1992), and we look forward to seeing the resolution fully implemented very soon. Nevertheless, we find it imperative to bring to your attention the situation mentioned above and to reiterate our position, as on previous occasions, that the international community should meet its responsibilities towards the Palestinian people and that the United Nations must provide immediate protection for our people living under occupation.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly Security Council

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24 December 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of Israel to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shimon Peres, addressed to his colleagues around the world regarding the recent events in our area (see annex). In his letter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs reiterates Israel's strong commitment to the Middle East peace negotiations process in both its bilateral and multilateral frameworks as a means of achieving a lasting peace in the region.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 23 December 1992 from the Minister
for Foreign Affairs of Israel addressed to his
colleagues around the world

Allow me to share with you some thoughts about the latest events in our area.

In recent weeks, we have witnessed some substantive progress in the Middle East peace negotiations, in both the bilateral and multilateral tracks. These positive developments have frustrated, first and foremost, the enemies of peace, namely, Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Their ideologies are predicated on hatred for the West, on the destruction of Israel and, indeed, the rejection of any notion of peace in our area. These elements have a proven track record in this regard over recent years in the Middle East.

The latest wave of vicious terrorist activity, culminating in the brutal murder of Sergeant-Major Nissim Toledano, is being carried out primarily by Hamas and Islamic Jihad. These are extremist organizations financed and instructed by Iran, which act against Israelis as well as mainstream Palestinians. Hamas and Islamic Jihad fear nothing more than a genuine Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation. Since the Madrid Conference they have made every effort to kill the peace process with one single weapon: indiscriminate terror. They recently attempted to assassinate Feisal Hussein and planned to attack a Jerusalem high school - both of which were fortunately averted.

We regret, therefore, United Nations Security Council resolution 799 (1992), which failed to recognize the compelling need of Israel to defend and protect its citizens against this brutal wave of terror. Furthermore, the resolution did not condemn in any way those acts of terror and violence by Hamas and Islamic Jihad elements directed against Arab and Jew alike. Notwithstanding this, we have agreed to the suggestion of the Secretary-General to send his representative to Israel on a goodwill mission in the very near future.

I would like to assure you that the decision to temporarily exclude the Hamas and Islamic Jihad operatives was taken after a great deal of consideration. Israel took this exceptional step in order to ensure that the Hamas and Islamic Jihad terror network would be severely curtailed, which would consequently enable the peace talks to proceed in the desired direction. The Government of Israel, which has proven time and again its commitment to the Madrid process, will not allow the rejectionists of peace to prevail. The peace process will not be able to endure across the negotiating tables in foreign capitals, unless it is allowed to develop on the ground, between the very peoples it is designed to serve.

The Supreme Court of Israel sitting as the High Court of Justice has twice considered the petitions for the return of those subject to the temporary exclusion orders. Furthermore, the people removed will have recourse to individual appeals within 60 days of their removal.

I would like to conclude by stating categorically that Israel remains staunchly committed to pursuing peace in the bilateral and multilateral negotiations. We hope and urge that our partners to these negotiations will engage in these talks with the necessary vigour and determination to attain a lasting peace among all the peoples in the region. We are, indeed, looking forward to the continuation of the peace talks at the earliest possible opportunity. This would be the most appropriate guarantee that those dedicated to the furtherance of peace will ultimately succeed.

(Signed) Shimon PERES
Minister for Foreign Affairs



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 46, 69,
74, 133 and 143
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE
ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith, in the Arabic and English languages, the Final Communiqué (annex I) and the Abu Dhabi Declaration (annex II) adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 21 to 23 December 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 46, 69, 74, 133 and 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Thani AL-SUWAIDI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

Final Communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its Thirteenth Session, held in Abu Dhabi from the 21st to the 23rd December 1992.

In response to the gracious invitation of His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyyan the President of the United Arab Emirates, the Supreme Council of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council held its Thirteenth Session in Abu Dhabi in the period from the 27th to the 29th/6/1413 Hijra, the 21st to the 23rd December 1992, in the presence of their Majesties and their Highnesses:

**H.H. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyyan
President of the United Arab Emirates**

**H.H. Sheikh Issa Bin Salman al Khalifah
The Amir of the State of Bahrain**

**The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz al Saoud
King of Saudi Arabia**

**His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said
Sultan of Oman**

**H.H. Sheikh Khalifah Bin Hamad Al Thani
The Amir of the State of Qatar**

**H.H. Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Jaber
The Amir of the State of Kuwait**

The Progress accomplished by the Cooperation Council
.....

The Supreme Council reviewed the progress achieved by the Cooperation Council in all domains in the light of the results and the recommendations made by the Ministerial Committees, and studied the necessary steps required to consolidate relations of cooperation and complementary interdependence between their Member States, motivated by a firm conviction in the existence of common goals and of a shared destiny that bind them together, and in conformity with the goals set in their Basic Charter.

The Supreme Council, in expressing its satisfaction with the achievements of the glorious march of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, reaffirms its adhesion to the goal of realising the aspirations of the citizens of this region so as to enable it to face all international and regional challenges and developments that make it mandatory to reinforce the existing brotherly framework for cooperation and complementary interdependence, to surmount all obstacles that may obstruct collective action, and to take all the necessary steps capable of elevating this action to advanced stages of cooperation in the various fields so as to realise those aspirations and hopes.

The implementation of the Resolutions of the Security Council regarding the Iraqi Regime's Aggression.
.....

The Supreme Council discussed the political and security developments in the Gulf region and the progress achieved in the implementation of the Security Council Resolutions regarding the Iraqi Regime's Aggression. The Council takes note of the continuation of that Regime in its procrastination in implementing basic elements of the relevant Security Council Resolutions and of its infringement of the conditions of the cease-fire through its refusal to release prisoners from Kuwait and from other countries, its refusal to adhere to the findings and resolutions of the Technical Committee constituted by the United Nations to demarcate the frontiers between the two countries, its non

implementation of the Security Council Resolutions regarding the payment of compensation funds in view of its legal responsibility for the damages incurred by its aggression, its slow progress in returning all the legal assets and goods that belong to Kuwait, and its procrastination in the removal of all its arms of total destruction.

The Supreme Council condemns the Iraqi Regime for its refusal to comply fully with all Security Council Resolutions, for its continuing threat to the security and stability of the region, for its creation of a climate of grave concerns and tensions and for its continued distortion of historic facts in its expansionist claims to Kuwaiti territory, thus destabilising the region and posing a serious threat to its security by creating a climate of permanent tensions which cannot be ended before the full compliance by the Iraqi Regime with all relevant Security Council resolutions adopted as a result of its Aggression.

The Supreme Council affirms its support for the steps taken by the Security Council in this regard, and calls on the International Community of Nations to continue exercising pressure on the Iraqi Regime until it fully complies by implementing all the Security Council Resolutions, especially those regarding the release of Kuwaiti and Other Nationals held prisoners. It reaffirms the necessity for, and the importance of, a continued firm and strong International Stand towards that Regime, and lauds the decision taken by the Security Council in adopting Resolution 773 which emphasises the inviolability and sanctity of frontiers between Kuwait and Iraq. It welcomes and expresses its appreciation for the steps undertaken by the Committee constituted by the United Nations to demarcate on the ground the frontiers between the two countries. It reaffirms its high concern for the national integrity and regional security of Iraq and holds the Iraqi Regime fully responsible for the acts of repression and bloody violence suffered by the Iraqi people. It affirms the full responsibility of the Iraqi Regime for all the deprivations and sufferings of the Iraqi people as a result of the Regime's refusal to fully implement Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712 which deal with the question of providing the country's medical and food supplies.

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Relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the issue of the Islands
.....

The Council, in taking note of the report given by His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and the Chairman of the present Session, regarding the measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Island of Abu Musa, and regarding the continuing Iranian occupation of the Islands of Bigger Tunb and the Smaller Tunb, deplores these measures and the continued occupation, since they represent a violation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the United Arab Emirates, and pose a threat to the stability and security of the Region.

The Council, in expressing its deep regret and its grave concern as a result of the unjustifiable Iranian action, since it violates the declared intention of developing relations between the two sides, and contravenes the very principles on which such relations between the member States and the Islamic Republic of Iran should be based, reaffirms its conviction that the development of relations between the two sides is linked to the consolidation of trust between them, and to the implementation by Iran of steps that would conform to its adhesion to the principles of good neighbourly relations, of the respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the States of the region, and for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. The Council further affirms that the continuation of the Iranian occupation of the three islands, and of the measures implemented by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the island of Abu Musa, represent a serious contravention of these principles and of the declared intention to develop relations between the two sides. It calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to cancel all the new measures it implemented in the Island of Abu Musa, and to put an end to its occupation of the islands of the Bigger Tunb and the Smaller Tunb, which rightfully belong to the United Arab Emirates.

The Council affirms its total solidarity with, and its full support for the stand adopted by the United Arab Emirates, and supports all the peaceful steps and means which it deems appropriate to restore its sovereignty on its three Islands based on International legitimacy and collective security.

The present Arab situation
.....

The Council reviewed the peace process in the Middle East which aims at bringing the Arab-Israeli conflict to an end and at finding a just, comprehensive and permanent solution to the Palestinian question based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and on the principle of land for peace. It reaffirms its commitment to support the present peace initiatives and lauds the constructive role undertaken by the two patrons of the peace Conference. It expresses its hope for a comprehensive, just and permanent resolution of the Israeli-Arab conflict and of the Palestinian question which would ensure the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the guarantee of the legitimate National Rights of the Palestinian People, including its right to self-determination, thus establishing a solid foundation for the security and stability of the Middle east Region.

The Council strongly condemns the continuation of Israeli acts of repression, violence and expansionism in the occupied Arab territories and the recent steps taken by the Occupation forces to expel Palestinian citizens from their Homeland. It reaffirms its conviction that the policy of mass expulsions, the construction of settlements, and the acts of brutality, murder, and arbitrary arrests represent a total contravention of all the Charters, Laws and Conventions of the International Community of Nations as well as of the present Peace Process and are in discord with the climate of the New World Order

The Council registers its appreciation for Resolution 799 adopted by the Security Council which strongly condemned the mass expulsion by the Israeli Occupation Forces of hundreds of Palestinian civilians, reaffirmed the validity of the Fourth Geneva Convention to all occupied Palestinian territories including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and called on the Israeli Authorities to ensure an immediate and safe return of all those expelled to the occupied territories. The Supreme Council strongly condemns the arbitrary and unjust Israeli measures of expulsion as a contravention of Human Rights, a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and a threat to the Peace process in the Middle East.

It calls on the Security Council to do all that it deems necessary to enforce the full compliance by the Israeli Occupation Forces with International Conventions and to ensure a speedy return of the expelled civilians to their Homeland.

The Council further condemns the continued Israeli aggressions against the brother State of Lebanon which have led to the shedding of the blood of innocent children and civilians and to the pre-emption of any serious peace endeavour. It calls on the Security Council to exercise real pressure on the Israeli Authorities so as to make them renounce their policies of expansionism and aggression, adhere to the principle of the respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and to fully and unconditionally comply with the Security Council Resolution 425 and to withdraw its troops promptly and without further delay from the South of Lebanon.

In the context of its review of Arab relations, the Supreme Council welcomes the results achieved by the Sixth Foreign Ministerial Meeting of the States adhering to the Damascus Declaration which convened in Doha in September 1992, and which reaffirmed the conviction that the Damascus Declaration is a viable framework for reconciliation, understanding and dialogue and a core paradigm for a New Arab Order in the context of the Arab League, in which other Arab States can participate by sharing the political vision of the Eight Participating States and their conviction in the need to consolidate and strengthen Arab collective action through ensuring a common background of trust and through the consolidation of relations of co-existence and close cooperation based on the respect for their sovereignty, independence and the existence of mutual interests that bind them together, as well as the respect for the principle of the rightful sovereignty of every Arab State over its natural economic resources.

The Council follows the developments in the brother State of Somalia and expresses its grave concern for the suffering of the Somali people as a consequence of the devastating civil War. It lauds Security Council Resolution 794 regarding the despatching of International Troops to Somalia to provide the security preconditions for humanitarian relief efforts. It reaffirms its decision to support those constructive International efforts in which three Gulf Council Member States participate directly. It calls on the various fighting national parties in Somalia to stop the shedding of blood, to renounce their differences and to put ahead the national interests of their country. It further calls on them to cooperate with the present international efforts and expresses the hope that stability and security will be re-established in their country. It calls on the International Community of Nations to support the current efforts that are being deployed by authority of the Security Council to ensure the return of Peace and stability to Somalia and to guarantee its territorial integrity and unity.

The Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina
.....

The Council follows with grave concern and deep regret the continuing degradation of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a result of the on-going aggression of irregular Serbian troops supported by Serbia and by Montenegro, their contravention of International Law and of the Fourth Geneva Convention, their violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and their carrying out of the worst crimes of racial extermination, terrorism, mass expulsion and rape. The Supreme Council condemns the aggression perpetrated by Serbia and Montenegro. It calls on the Security Council to undertake all the necessary measures, including the use of force, under Article 42 of Chapter Seven which was designed to restore

International Peace and security, to force aggressive powers to comply with Resolutions based on International legitimacy, to prevent acts that could change population structures or lead to regional territorial gains, to deter aggressors by depriving them from potential gains of their aggression, and thereby to ensure the withdrawal of regular and irregular Serbian troops from Bosnia-Herzegovina while bringing to account all those responsible for crimes committed against humanity in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

The Council reaffirms its full solidarity and its total support for the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in its tragic trials and in its heroic struggle for its independence and for its territorial integrity and unity. It lauds the resolutions adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference during their Sixth Extraordinary Session. It calls on the Security Council to lift the Arms embargo imposed on Bosnia-Herzegovina so as to enable it to defend itself against its aggressors and to safeguard its survival in accordance with the legitimate right to Self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It calls on the international community of Nations to give every support it can to Bosnia-Herzegovina, motivated by the conviction that the deterrence of Aggression is a collective International responsibility. It further calls on it to adopt a firm and united stand to implement the Resolutions of the Security Council and of the London Conference.

The Aggression against the Sabri Mosque

The Council expresses its deep deploration and its condemnation of the aggression committed against the religious Shrines of Moslems in India as symbolized in the demolition of the ancient and historic Sabri Mosque.

It calls on the Indian Government to shoulder its responsibilities fully by implementing further measures to protect Moslems in India, to respect their religious Rights and safeguard their religious shrines, and to rebuild the Mosque as promised by the Indian Prime Minister.

Welcoming the New American Administration

.....

The Council affirms that the current stage being witnessed by the International Community of Nations represents the ideal conditions for the consolidation of International cooperation and for the renouncement of all acts that are considered a flagrant violation of established International Laws and Conventions. In this context it expresses its appreciation and its gratitude to His Excellency Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America, for his honourable and brave stands, for the spirit of cooperation shown by the United States of America under his leadership, and especially for the efforts he deployed in the liberation of Kuwait and in the promotion of the Peace Process in the Middle East. The Council looks forward to the continuation of fruitful cooperation with the Administration of President-Elect Clinton in the service of International stability, peace and security.

Military and Security Cooperation

.....

The Council reviewed the different stages achieved in the field of Military and Security Cooperation between the member States in light of the recommendations submitted by the Ministers of Defence. Fully aware of the needs of the current situation which make it necessary to consolidate a collective approach to security, and convinced that the security of the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council is an integral and indivisible whole, the Supreme Council approved the recommendations made by the Ministers of Defence, as well as the Recommendations of the Ministerial Council in the field of military cooperation which constitutes the substance of collective defence.

Economic Cooperation

.....

The Council expressed its satisfaction with the achievement of the Committee for Financial Cooperation in outlining a unified Customs Tariff Agreement to be implemented in stages, and requested the committee to prepare the Basic Regulations for this system and to submit it to the next session of the Supreme Council for adoption. The Council approved the adoption of the new Regulations for Retail Trade. It further approved the new Regulations for Patents in the Member States and the Basic Charter for a Patents Office which will be based in the Secretariat General.

The Council affirmed its adhesion to the Resolution adopted at the Doha Summit to establish an Arab Gulf Council Aid Programme to support the economic development of Arab States and resolved to begin the implementation of this Programme in accordance with the principles and aims incorporated in the Resolution adopted by the eleventh session of the Supreme Council's meeting in Doha establishing this programme, and in line with the Accord reached by the Supreme Council in its twelfth session in Kuwait. It instructed the Secretariat General to convene a meeting of the Committee in charge of this programme to fix at the beginning of every year the commitments of the Fund and its financial programmes in accordance with its Charter. The 1993 financial commitments will be resolved in May of the coming year.

The Council expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyyan and to his Government and his People for their warm welcome, their gracious hospitality and their sentiments of true brotherhood. It praised the excellent preparations and the great efforts made to ensure the comfort of the participating delegations and to ensure the success of the Summit.

The Council expresses its deep appreciation for the enormous efforts deployed by M.E. Mr. Abdullah Yaqoob Bishara as Secretary General of the Council since the first days of its establishment, for his active participation in the progress achieved by the Council through dedicating a great deal of his time and his vast experience during the past years. It wishes His Excellency every success in any endeavour that may be entrusted to him in the future. The Council welcomes the appointment of M.E. Sheikh Fahim Bin Sultan al Qasimi as Secretary General of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council for the coming three years.

The Council looks forward to its fourteenth session in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in December 1993 in response to the gracious invitation of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia.

ANNEX II

The Abu Dhabi Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its Thirteenth Session held in Abu Dhabi, from the 21st to 23rd December 1992

In the Name of God The Most Merciful The most Compassionate

Inspired by the animus of kinship that binds the Gulf family closely together in a shared destiny and a common programme of collective action;

Concerned as Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council to give a concrete form to their spirit of cooperation, solidarity and inseparable association;

Desirous to reinforce the level of coordination that is actually prevalent in the domains of politics, of security, and of economic and social activities, with the aim of achieving an advanced stage of complementary interdependence between them;

Guided by the purposes and principles incorporated in the Basic Charter of the Council which was founded by their Majesties and by their Highnesses the leaders of the Member States of the Council;

Bearing in mind the momentous events, changes, and transformations both regional and international which demand from Member States the will to act with a collective and united vision which would take into consideration the higher interests of the Arab and Islamic nation and of their crucial causes;

In conformity with the commitment of the Member States to the principles and goals embodied in the Covenants and Resolutions of the Arab League, of the Damascus Declaration, of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations;

Their Majesties and their Highnesses proclaim herewith:

1- The confirmation of their adhesion to the Kuwait Declaration issued by the Twelfth session of the Supreme Council;

2- The affirmation by the Member States:

of their respect for good neighbourly relations as a mandatory and rightful basis for all their regional and international dealings;

of their commitment to respect the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all States;

of their adhesion to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;

and of their respect for the rightful sovereignty of all States over their natural resources;

3- The endorsement of dialogue and peaceful negotiations as a mandatory medium for the settlement of inter-State disputes in conformity and harmony with the United Nations Charter and with International Laws and conventions;

the rejection of the use of force or the threat of its use in international relations;

the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force.

In this context the leaders of the Member States of the Council affirm the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the Islands of the Bigger Tunb, the Smaller Tunb, and Abu Musa which form an integral part of the United Arab Emirates. They further proclaim their categoric rejection of the continued occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of those Islands that belong to the United Arab Emirates.

4- The reaffirmation of their desire to promote the efforts and endeavours that aim at reinforcing the indigenous military and security potential of the Member States so as to ensure the security and stability of the region;

5- Their belief that cooperation and coordination between the Member States of the Council form a tributary that flows with others to forge together a collective Arab paradigm that must be based on new foundations and that should be driven by a fresh dynamic which would guarantee the adhesion of all Arab States to, and their respect for, the Covenants and Treaties endorsed by them in the framework of the Arab League.

Therewith the Member States of the Council reaffirm their commitment to the principles and aims incorporated in the Damascus Declaration since it constitutes a new formula for a fresh vision for concerted Arab action and for serious solidarity;

6- The support for all Arab and International efforts and initiatives that aim at reaching a comprehensive, just and permanent solution to the Middle East question based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and on the principles of International Law, and thus ensuring the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State.

7- To support International efforts that aim at alleviating the human sufferings of the brotherly people of Somalia;

and to urgently call on the International community of nations to take immediate steps to put an end to the acts of genocide perpetrated against the people of Bosnia Herzegovina while forwarding prompt humanitarian relief aid to them.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 143 and 144
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND
ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE
CONSEQUENCES OF WAR IN
CROATIA AND TO FACILITATE
ITS RECOVERY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you herewith the joint communiqué, dated 18 December 1992, addressed to the Summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council, signed by His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and His Excellency Dr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and the joint communiqué as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 143 and 144, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
and Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Joint communiqué, dated 18 December 1992, of the President
of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, and the
President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, to the Summit of the Gulf
Cooperation Council

Mr. Chairman,

We present this joint communiqué with the desire that you inform the Summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council, gathered at this exceptionally important and challenging moment in international relations, of the perspective of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia towards the dangerous developments of the military and political conditions on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, which is to say in the region of south-eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

We share the belief that the aggression by Serbia/Montenegro against independent and sovereign Bosnia and Herzegovina, as had been the case earlier in Croatia, is the most dangerous challenge to regional security and world peace. In the light of the threatening expansion of the war, the fate of our two States as well as the fate of other peoples and countries is, according to our opinion, the greatest moral and political challenge to the world community.

On the international scene, there are increasingly stronger demands that this moral imperative be finally responded to with decisive action. Any postponement of fast, decisive and resolute action based on global political agreement among regional, political, religious and other factors of the international community would mean a retreat before the dictates of force and the abandonment of the most enlightened principles of law and order and the yielding before an aggression which, in its brutality and barbarism, is unprecedented in the modern history of mankind.

As a powerful regional association, the Gulf Cooperation Council can greatly contribute with its political influence in the United Nations and other forums, thereby strengthening the general agreement of all international factors in the interest of decisively stopping the aggression. Your association, we believe, will decisively stand up against the present attempts of the regime in Belgrade, which is in fear of international military action, to legalize the results of conquest through hypocritical negotiations and offers of partial withdrawal.

We are convinced that the Gulf Cooperation Council and other associations, including the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), will use their influence to continue the political, economic and financial support and

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assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and long-term financing of the renewal and development of our two countries.

The recent extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers called for the United Nations Security Council to consider the compliance and implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions by Serbia/Montenegro (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and to decide about the need to implement decisive measures. The States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council will surely understand the need for decisive military action under the auspices of the United Nations in subduing aggression. It was precisely in your region that the United Nations approved military measures in the name of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kuwait. Recently the United Nations approved military measures in the name of humanitarian protection of the biologically imperilled population of Somalia.

Our countries are imperilled by both these threats, which have up till now been the reasons for international military action. Because of this we see even less justification for the postponement of the use of force against the forces of aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rebel Serbian forces in Croatia and the enabling of our peoples to exercise their right to self-defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

We are convinced that the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council will extend support to our just requests.

(Signed) Dr. Franjo TUDJMAN
President of the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President of the Presidency of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina



General Assembly

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Letter dated 29 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with resolution 47/121 concerning the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1992, I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention to the following position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The resolution was received with great regret in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By portraying the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a foreign aggression, the authors of the resolution have ignored the causes for the outbreak of the civil war in that Republic and have consistently distorted the facts.

The heart of the matter is that the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an ethnic, religious and civil war. It is being waged by the three indigenous ethnic communities - the Muslims, Serbs and Croats. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot therefore be held responsible for its outbreak or continuation since it is not a party to the civil war. It cannot be condemned for the violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as was claimed in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution.

To give credence to its claims that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of Yugoslavia called upon the United Nations, as early as last July, to place observers on the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and at all airfields in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina. That has been clearly stated in the Declaration of the Federal Assembly of 27 April 1992 1/ and by the Government of Yugoslavia on numerous occasions.

The resolution calls upon all elements of the Yugoslav People's Army still in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina to be withdrawn immediately. The authors of the resolution have evidently ignored the fact, which has been confirmed by the Secretary-General and the European Community observers, that as of May 1992 the last member of the Yugoslav Army previously stationed in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was withdrawn from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The resolution has failed to point out clearly and condemn the real aggressor. The aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be the Republic of Croatia. Its regular and well-armed forces, numbering between 40 and 60,000 troops, are at present fighting in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The assertion that they are operating in accord with the authority of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992), which the Croatian authorities have consistently ignored. The relevant resolutions of the Security Council have repeatedly demanded that elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be withdrawn. In his latest report on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/47/747), the Secretary-General concluded that the provisions of those resolutions have not been fulfilled since "several brigades of the Croatian Army are also reliably reported to be actively engaged in the conflict".

Horrible crimes have been committed by all warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The resolution has, however, only singled out the Serbian and Montenegrin side in Bosnia for atrocities such as ethnic cleansing and running of detention camps. The fact that the Muslim and Croatian sides are committing horrendous crimes against the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and are still holding prisoners in detention camps, is completely disregarded.

By urging the Security Council to consider measures on an urgent basis, in the event that Serbian and Montenegrin forces fail to comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, to authorize Member States to use all necessary means, the authors of the resolution have gone unfortunately above and beyond the prerogatives of the General Assembly. Such an approach is also discriminatory since the relevant resolutions of the Security Council have persistently called upon all sides to the conflict to stop the fighting immediately. The call for the use of force is in contravention of the positions of the Secretary-General and the Co-Chairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia, who have repeatedly stated that it would be wrong to give the military option priority over the political solution.

The repeated appeals for the use of force in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only have tragic consequences leading to the widening and escalation of the conflict in the region.

The call in the resolution to exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo imposed under Security Council resolution 713 (1991) is undoubtedly in favour of those who strive for bringing even more weapons in the region that is already replete with arms and which would mean dangerously adding oil to the flames.

We cannot but warn with profound concern of the unforeseeable harmful effects of all possible violations of the arms embargo and the evermore evident prospects of this conflict turning into a full-scale religious war.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is fully committed to restoring peace and is making every effort and using all its influence to bring about an end to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, wishes once again to reiterate the following positions and principles which have obviously largely been ignored by the authors of the resolution:

- The Government has fully accepted all the decisions and principles of the London Conference and considers that their consistent implementation is the only way to stop this senseless and bloody war;
- The comprehensive solution to the Yugoslav crisis should be sought by peaceful means with the assistance of the United Nations, the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;
- With respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina a peaceful solution should be sought on the basis of full agreement of its three constituent peoples - Muslims, Serbs and Croats;
- The inviolability of existing borders between former republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia except their changes brought about by peaceful arrangements;
- Observance of internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms standards;
- Condemnation and cessation of the practice of ethnic cleansing by whomever it is committed and wherever it has occurred;
- Provision and unhampered urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

A/47/847
English
Page 4

I should be grateful if you would the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 143.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Notes

1/ S/23877, annex.



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ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 31 December 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith "The Proclamation of the Czech National Council to All Parliaments and Nations of the World" (annex I) and "The Proclamation of the National Council of the Slovak Republic to Parliaments and Peoples of the World" (annex II).

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
to the United Nations

Proclamation of the Czech National Council to all Parliaments and Nations of the World

The Czech National Council

Being freely elected legislative body of the Czech Republic and mindful of a millennium-long tradition of the Czech state, has decided on the following:

The Czech Republic as of January 1, 1993 in accordance with its constitutional law and within the constitutional framework of the bill on the dissolution of the CSFR adopted by the Parliament of the CSFR and the successor state following the dissolution of the CSFR, will become independent and sovereign state.

Identically to all democratic states of all the world the internal and foreign policy of the Czech Republic will observe principles of unreserved respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, plural democracy and law-based state, i.e. the principles creating the basis of freedom, justice and peace.

The Czech Republic presents interest to become a member of the Council of Europe as soon as possible and to become a contracting party of the European Agreement on Human Rights. The Czech Republic will respect laws and obligations concerning national minorities in accordance with international standards.

International relations of the Czech Republic will be guided by principles of international law as well as by the goals and principles of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and following documents. Being one of the legal successors-states of the co-founder and original member of the U.N., the Czech Republic reaffirms its determination to observe the principles of this organization and within the framework of these principles is intended to continue the efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security, peaceful solution of all existing conflicts and international civilization problems.

The Czech Republic will assist in the development of cooperation in Europe aimed at creating an effective security system. The Czech Republic will entirely carry out obligations concerning the reduction of its armed forces and armaments to the level of sufficient defence and will support measures on strengthening multilateral and bilateral confidence and stability.

The Czech Republic will create all political, economic, contracting and legislative conditions necessary for gradual association with and for future membership in main European political, economic and other organization. The Czech Republic confirms all obligations arranged with the CSFR within the European Agreement on Association as well as its interest in their rapid transfer to the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic will endeavor for deepening its participation in the world economy and for continuous succession of membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, GATT and The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Czech Republic as of January 1, 1993 in accordance with the principles of international law and within its framework recognizes the provisions and obligations of all multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements to which the CSFR was a party as of that date.

The Czech Republic presents its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with other countries and to develop mutual relations on the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference into internal affairs, respect to territorial integrity and political independence and inviolability of frontiers.

The Czech Republic will assume its share of financial obligations of the CSFR towards third states and international organizations in accordance with the respective constitutional bill and the agreement between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on the Division of the Property of the Federation.

The Czech Republic will pay special attention to relations with the Slovak Republic. Agreements and treaties concluded between the respective republics will ensure coordination and cooperation of bilateral relations on a level contributing to mutual ties between the two states and to the benefit of their citizens.

The Czech Republic has obliged in the constitution by votes of deputies of its legislative body to develop itself as an integral part of the European community and world democracies and understands this obligation as the universal aim of its internal and international policy.

Proclamation of the National Council of the Slovak Republic to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World

The Slovak Republic - independent and sovereign - will become one of the two successor states to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on January 1, 1993.

The Slovak Republic as a fully fledged member of the international community of states shall base its domestic and foreign policy on the same values as those adhered to by other democratic states. Among those are unconditional respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, principles of pluralistic democracy and the rule of law that supports freedom, justice and peace.

The Slovak Republic shall be governed in its international relations by principles of international law and the objectives and principles laid down in the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and other documents of the CSCE.

The Slovak Republic, as one of the legal successors to a founding member of the UN, expresses its will and readiness to become a full member of this international organization. The Slovak Republic assumes all the obligations vested with the CSFR until December 31, 1992. It expresses its determination to become member of the United Nations and of its affiliated agencies and to contribute to the fulfillment of its goals leading to peace and security.

The Slovak Republic shall contribute to strengthening cooperation within Europe in order to establish an effective European security system, and European integration.

The Slovak Republic wishes to join the Council of Europe, in so doing it will be one of the successors of the CSFR in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and to all the contractual amendments that give individuals rights to lodge human rights complaints with the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights.

The Slovak Republic shall respect the obligation of nuclear non-proliferation, armed forces and armament reduction to the level necessary for its defence. Also, it will contribute to the confidence-building process and stability on multilateral and bilateral bases.

The Slovak Republic shall respect the rights and obligations concerning national minorities and ethnic groups in harmony with the international standards of law adopted by the CSCE.

The Slovak Republic shall create political, economic, contractual and legislative conditions for its gradual participation and membership in the main European economic, political and defence institutions. It assumes the CSFR's obligations established in the European Association Agreement and expresses its interest in having the agreement transferred to the Slovak Republic.

The Slovak Republic shall seek integration and further cooperation with the international trade and world economy, and membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Slovak Republic, in accordance with the constitutional act and agreement on division of property between the respective republics of the former CSFR, shall assume its share of the financial commitments to third parties and international organizations. Questions relating to legal succession will be resolved by agreement with the Czech Republic.

The Slovak Republic is ready to establish diplomatic relations, with other countries under the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and inviolability of state borders.

The Slovak Republic shall pay special attention to its relations with the Czech Republic. It shall seek cooperation and coordination in mutual relationships that guarantee mutual benefits.

The National Council of the Slovak Republic addresses the parliaments and peoples of the world in hope that they will support the integration of the Slovak Republic as an equal partner in the international community enabling it to accomplish the objectives and intentions hereby stated.
